SLAVERY IN MOROCCO.

Hundreds of Children that Were Captured by the Sultan Sold at Fez.

MADRID, Dec. 11 .- Much indignation i

felt here at the news of the atrocious treat-

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

# TO-DAY

Special sale of Boys' Winter Flannel Shirt Waists at

### 45 CENTS

That are regular 75c and \$1 goods—only for to-day—at THE WHEN.

## \$28 SUITS FOR \$15

IF YOU WANT THEM, AT

Everything in Cassimeres and Cheviots at \$28 and under, go at this figure to-day at THE WHEN. Hats, Furnishings and the best-made Clothing in Indiana.

26 to 40 NORTH PENNSYLVANIA ST.

## MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS.

[WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.]

## An Extensive Display of Holiday Specialties

MUFFLERS-Silk, Wool, Cotton

UMBRELLAS-Silk, Wool, Cotton SUSPENDERS

Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Knit Goods, Etc., Etc.

STOCKS COMPLETE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS. LOWEST PRICES ALWAYS A CERTAINT

WE OFFER SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS on broken

lots of SEASONABLE GOODS to clean up stock before | garrison. This advance of the British inventory.

M'KEE & CO., BOOTS and SHOES ----INDIANAPOLIS.

## W. H. ROLL'S

The handsomest lines of Portieres, Rugs, Lace Curtains Carpet Sweepers and

Either of which would make a handsome and most acceptable presen Come in and see them.

ROLL'S LEADING CARPET-HOUSE.

Goods laid aside until Christmas. FUNERAL 72 North DIRECTORS. DUCHANAN

### CHRISTMAS SHOPPING

Now is the time when everybody is considering what to buy. People living in Shelbyville, Muncie, Anderson, Greencastle, and all the surrounding towns, are influenced and guided in their purchases by the advertisements in the

INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

Chicago & St. Louis. BIG TE. Cleveland, Cincinnati,

In accordance with a time-honored custom, the BIG 4 ROUTE

**EXCURSION TICKETS** 

1 FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

Tickets will be sold Dec. 24, 25 and 31, 1891, and Jan. 1, 1892, good returning until Jan. 4, 1892, affording every one an excellent opportunity to enjoy a MERRY CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY NEW YEAR For full particulars call on agents of the Big Four Route, No. 1 East Washington street, 138 South Illinois street, Massachusetts ave. and Union Station. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A., Indianapolis, Ind.

WE HAVE THEM

TRAINS DAILY

CINCINNATI

Making close connection in same depot, without transfer, for all points EAST and SOUTH.

TOLEDO AND DETROIT Leaving Indianapolis in the evening, by which you can secure sleeping-car accommodation.

\*3:45 a. m. \*10:57 a. m. \*2:56 p. m. \*4:25 p. m. \*Daily. †Except Sunday.

City Ticket-offices, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, 134 South Illinois street, and Union Station.

H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

WAGON WHEAT. We will to-day pay 93 cents. ACKE MILLING COMPANY, 352 West Washington St TO HAVE CHEERFUL FUNERALS.

How Members of the Salvation Army Are to Be Buried in the Future.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 .- General Booth, of the Salvation Army, has issued orders that hereafter at the funeral of a member of the order a hearse shall never be used when it can be avoided. The body is to be carried on a flat dray, "or some other more cheerful mode of conveyance." The particular corps to which the dead person belonged will march in silence to his house, in front of which they will form a hollow square. Unless the traffic in the street makes it impossible, the coffin will be brought out and placed on chairs or trestles near the front door and a short service held right there. During this service every pious Salvationist will kneel on the ground. Wherever it is possible in future the funeral procession will pass the place where the dead person was employed, and the route to the cemetery will be carefully chosen beforehand, so as to reach the largest number of people. A band of music or singing will be kept up continuously all

along the route, and the speed of the march

will not be as slow as the ordinary funeral

Carnegie Does Not Import Workmen, PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 11.-Referring to a New York telegram in which it was stated that government officials had detained six newly-arrived Hungarians as contract laborers, whom it was claimed had been sent for to work at Carnegie's, a prominent workman said: "It is a custom with the send for their relatives when they become intrenched in any of our large industrial establishments. It is unjust to impute to the management that they send for them. The foreigners are always ready to send passage money to bring their relatives to this country. The average amount sent to Hungary and other countries through the Homestead National Bank is about \$3,000 per month, and the bulk of this is the earnings of men occupying the lowest positions in the mills. The Carnegie firms do not import labor. Not one man was imported for their great armor plant when it was started, although it being a new industry, they could, under the law, have imported as

many as they desired.'

Alleged Land Frauds, SACRAMENTO, Dec. 11 .- The Evening Bee prints an article claiming that gross frauds have been discovered in the locating and handling of State lands by John A. Benson. now under indictment in San Francisco for | of Rio de Janeiro. The differences are fraudulent land surveys, and the firm of D. F. & A. Hyde. It is claimed that 200,000 acres have been located since March 1. requested Governor Portella to resign his Phelps, of the American Association, has

BRITAIN INVOLVED IN WAR

First Blow Struck in the Contest for Possession of the Little Pamir.

Battle Between the Frontier Tribesmen and Force of English Troops, in Which the Latter Came Out Victorious.

Fort Chalt Recaptured, but Not Without Loss to the Storming Party.

Several British Officers and a Number of Sepoys Wounded and Seven of the Latter Killed-Fears of War with Russia.

FIGHTING IN INDIA.

Battle on the Pamir Frontier Between British Troops and Tribesmen.

Special to the Indianapoirs Journal. London, Dec. 11 .- Official dispatches re ceived here this evening from Calcutta state that there has been fighting between the British forces and the tribesmen in the vicinity of Gilgit, near the Pamir frontier, and not far from the new boundary line recently claimed by Russia. In short, the British troops are now face to face with frontier tribesmen in arms, who are claimed to be under Russian protection, and most serious events may result from this clash of arms.

At Gilgit there is a British agency garrisoned by some Kashmires and Indian Ghoorkas and a battery of artillery. According to the first advices received from the front the tribesmen of Hunza and Nagar, two towns on the river Indus, and almost opposite to each other, have for some time been threatening the Chalt fort, held by a detachment of Kashmires. This caused Colonel Durand, the British agent at Gilgit, to make an advance upon the Chalt fort for the purpose of relieving the troops was made early during the present month, for on Nov. 29 Colonel Durand wired the commander-in-chief that he should move upon the enemy on Dec. 2 unless he was previously attacked by the tribesmen, who were reported to be assembling in large numbers. and to have been instigated in their action by Russian agents. Colonel Durand also telegraphed, the same day, that he feared that a serious conflict was inevitable, although he had done everything possible to prevent it. The Nilt Hunza river flows a few miles from the fort threatened by the Indo-Russian tribesmen.

A later dispatch to-night announces that Fort Chait was captured on Dec. 2, and that seven Sepoys were killed and twentysix wounded. Colonel Durand and Captain Aylmer, and Lieutenant Badcock were seriously wounded. Several other officers, including Lientenant Gorton and others, were slightly wounded.

A GALLANT CAPTAIN. Captain Aylmer and Lieutenants Boisagon and Badcock, continued the dispatch, displayed extraordinary gallantry. Capt. Aylmer most gallantly led a storming party, carrying a gun-cotton petard, and, in the face of a shower of bullets, dashed up to the iron-bound gate of the fort, affixed the petard to it, lit the fuse, retreated a short distance, and then had the pleasure of hearing a deafening report. The next moment the gallant Captain saw that the petard had blown the gate of the fort to pieces. Captain Aylmer and Lieuts. Boisagon and Badcock, followed by a handful of Sepoys, then made a dash into the fort, and after some desperate fighting captured a field-gun which had been used effectively against the attacking party. The British officers and Sepoys also captured nine prisoners, the remainder of the rebel tribesmen fleeing, leaving a number

of dead inside and outside the fort. The news of this engagement on the Pamir frontier is not clear on one point, that is, what became of the original Kasmire garrison at the fort. It is presumed, however, that the rebel tribesmen captured the fort previous to the arrival of the British troops, and that it has now been retaken. The first reports of the conflict reached this city in time for them to spread to the clubs and theaters. The result was a feeling of considerable excitement, and there were many old Indian officers who gravely shook their heads upon hearing the news, saying that it was the most serious that had come from India for many a day. The younger officers, naturally, were elated and were loud in their expressions of hope that the longexpected war with Russia was to come at last, and that the British iton and the Russian bear were to engage in the long anticipated struggle for supremacy in the East and for the possession of India, the rich-

est prize in the East. The excitement increased rapidly, and the general opinion is at midnight, about the clubs and such places, that war with Russia is looming up on the horizon in India. In any case it is certain that the whole Pamir question will now be raised in deadly earnest.

LATER.-A constant exchange of dispatches is going on between high officials here. Some of the officials of the Indian Office, who are apparently going to pass the night in that building, refuse to furnish any other information to inquirers than that already given above. One officer of high rank who has recently returned from India was more communicative, and frankly said there could now be no doubt that affaus on the frontier of the Pamir district had reached a most delicate and dangerous stage. The claims made by Russia, he said, must be greatly modified before even a basis for negotiations can be established between the three nations concerned-Russia, China and Great Britain.

CHINESE BEHEADED.

Forty-Two Captured Rebeis Pay the Penalty of Treason-The Insurrection Quelled. LONDON, Dec. 11 .- A dispatch from Pekin states that the recent victories of the Huns, Poles, Slavs and other foreigners to imperial troops sent against the rebels in Monoglia have brought the insurrection to an end. All the disturbances in the country appear to have terminated, and affairs are resuming their normal condition. By order of Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Viceroy, summary punishment has been in flicted on the captured rebels, who are convicted of having taken part in the massacre of Christians. Fortytwo insurgents who were proved beyond doubt to have had a hand in the murder of Christians, have been beheaded at Pakou.

### REQUESTED TO RESIGN.

Governor of Rio De Janeiro Asked to Step Aside by the Brazilian Government, RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 11.-Disagreements have arisen between the government and Senor Portella, Governor of the State so radical that the government has being selected instead of swamp lands. | declined to accede to. It is now expected | tion at Indianapolis on Dec. 15. SCHEMING TO BEAT HARRISON

that the government will appoint a military Governor of the State and that martial law will be proclaimed.

There is much uneasiness in financial circles here growing out of a panic which prevailed on the boarse yesterday. It is feared that in the event of a repetition of the panic much trouble will be caused for the banks, and, consequently, guards have been detailed to protect those institutions. The government has announced that the credits for the repayment of a popular loan have been guaranteed.

Southern Delegates to the National Convention to Be Controlled, if Possible, with the Outlawed Concern's Money.

ment of slaves in Morocco, and especially of the children captured in recent raids by the Sultan. It is said that the Sultan is preparing for a similar raid early in 1892 upon tribes that have not complied with Hill's Policy-The German Treaty. his orders. Advices from Fez state that of

BOMB-THROWER IDENTIFIED

probably be instructed to remonstrate with

hundreds of children sold at Fez since the return of the Sultan from his recent expe-dition all had been subjected to barbarous treatment. The Spanish minister will

Henry L. Norcross, a Boston Broker, Said to Be the Millionaire Destroyer.

Pieces of Cloth Picked Up in Russell Sage's Office Belonged to the Suit Worn by the Hubite, Who Has Been Missing a Week.

age business in this city, has been missing since the middle of last week. According to the Globe, detectives from New York were in town to-day trying to identify the missing man as the mysterious personage who threw a bomb in Russell Sage's office, in New York, last Friday with such deadly effect. The officers have in their possession a trouser's button and portions of the cloth of the trousers worn by the bomb-thrower, as well as a piece of his coat and portions of his underclothing. These articles, the Globe says, were taken to the Norcross residence, in Somerville, this afternoon, where the underelothing was positively identified by Mrs. Norcross as belonging to her husband. The tronsers of the dead dynamiter were stamped "Brooks, tailor, Boston." Mr. Brooks was visited by the officers and shown the fragments of clothing, and after a careful examination he stated positively that he had made for Henry L. Norcross a coat of the cloth presented, and also a pair of trousers of the same cloth as the other piece furnished by the detectives. The button he also identi-

fied as one peculiar to his establishment. Henry L. Norcross, the missing man, was about twenty-eight or twenty-nine years old. He graduated from the Somerville High-school about five years ago, since which time he has conducted a note brokerage business at No. 12 Pearl street, this city. There is no doubt but that Norcross has been missing since the day before the attempt was made upon the life of Russell Sage, and this, taken in connection with the identification of the fragments of clothing and underclothing made to-day, would indicate that Norcross was the man who startled the world with his insane scheme of forcing a vast sum of money from Russell Sage.

Further investigation to-night leaves scarcely any room for doubt that the bombthrower and Henry L. Norcross are identical. His father, who was seen to-night, believes that such is the fact. The identification of the clothing has been made complete by the discovery that the number upon the portion of the trousers worn by the bombthrower, and brought here from New York to-day, corresponds exactly with the number against the name of Norcross on the books of Brooks, the Washingtonstreet tailor, who made a suit of clothes for Norcross last October. A photograph of the dead bomb thrower's head has been compared with a likeness of Norcross taken about six month ago and the resemblance is most striking. Mr. Norcross, senior, says that his son left home the day preceding the New York affair, stating that he was going upon a business trip, first to Providence, thence to Hartford New Haven, Worcester and Fitchburg. Since then he has not been seen by the

members of his family. Norcross had been employed in several city banks, and just prior to going into business for himself was in the employ of Mosley & Co., brokers, on State street. He was twenty-seven years of age, about five feet ten, with black hair and eyes, rather thin features and the last few months bad clean shaven. He is spoken of as having been an inter-esting conversationalist and a great mind-reader. He entered considerably into society, and, being unmarried was generally accompanied by his mother, to whom he was warmly attached. The Norcross house in Somerville adjoins that in which Coleman, the Somerville milkman, was so brutally murdered a few years ago. It is stated to-night that persons engaged in this investigation are not New York detectives, but are New York

newspaper men. Identified by a Schoolmate. NEW YORK, Dec. 11 .- The World this says that the identificaof Norcross, the bomb-thrower, was made complete at midnight at the morgue by Herbert M. Howes. of Somerville, Mass. Mr. Howes was a schoolmate of the dead man, and positively ident-

NOT CONSTITUTIONAL.

The Supreme Court of Texas Knocks Out the Recently Enacted Alien Land Law.

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 11.-Many dispatches were received from Tyler, to-day, announcing the fact that the Supreme Court had decided the atien land law unconstitutional. The news was received with the greatest satisfaction in all business, labor and other circles. The law hardly had a friend in Texas, even those who voted for it in the last Legislature claiming they were duped as to its effect upon the finances and trade of the State. It was a law which prevented any foreigner from holding a title to land in Tex-

as. This, of course, prevented loans being made upon real estate as security by any man or by any company with so much as one foreigner as a stockholder. All such companies at once called a halt and demanded a settlement with all creditors. They could not extend the time under the law. This caused tremendous sacrifices to be made and the ruin of many property-

Base-Ball Men Will Meet Here Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 11 .- President mostly through dummies, school lands position. This request the Governor has called a special meeting of that organiza-

Unholy Alliance Between Northern Malcontents and the Lottery Octopus.

Indiana Democrats Who Helped Elect Crisp Roasted by Editor Morss.

Disaster to the Party Predicted as the Resul of Mills's Defeat and the Adoption of

FOES OF HARRISON.

The Lottery People Organizing for a Campaign Against His Renomination. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Washington, Dec. 11 .- A new element has entered the field against the renomination of President Harrison. It is the lottery. A few nights ago a conference of the leading lottery agents and lobbyists was held in this city at the residence of a Republican United States Senator, who is well known as an enemy of President Harrison. A perfect compact was arranged between the representatives of the great octopus and the opponents of the President for political work. The old lottery men are to secure delegations from the South, Boston, Dec. 11.-Henry L. Norcross, of who are to vote "for anybody Somerville, who conducted a note broker- | rather than Harrison." The agents of the Mexican and Canadian lotteries are to also energize the opposition to President Harrison. A perfect understanding was reached and work was immediately begun. Several Southerners employed in the executive departments here bave, since the meeting, been approached by representatives of the lotteries and offered cash inducements to either go into their own districts and enter the contest for delegateships, or secure the selection of friends whom they can control and who will see that President Harrison is not renominated. One colored man was offered \$1,000 if he would secure one delegate from Texas, while another man was offered \$500 cash to control a delegate from another South-

> ern State. It will create no surprise among those who have watched the course of legislation since President Harrison's inauguration to learn of this effort to terminate his presidential career at the end of this term, but it will doubtless create indignation on the part of the people throughout the country. who are opposed to this vampire, to learn that these corruptionists, and especially the vilest election controllers at New Orleans, are to enter the Northern States and work against the renomination of the man who, more than any other, is responsible for the law which, in a national way, is at last wiping the lottery business out of existence, and who promises his every effort to its complete extirpation.

At this conference in the residence of the Senator referred to were all the wellknown lobbyists who have for many years infested the corridors of the Capitol, and by the use of money and every other inducement succeeded, at all the Congresses but the last, in defeating every measure intended to strike a blow at the greatest moral leper which has fastened its fangs upon society. Some of these lobbyists are going into the South, and into a few Northern States to work in the interest of delegates who are pledged in advance to vote against any man in the convention who is opposed to

the lottery. WAIL OF A DEMOCRAT.

Editor Morss Predicts Disaster to the Party and Scores Indiana Congressmen. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.-Editor Samuel E. Morss, of Indianapols, in an interview in to-day's Post, scores Representatives Shively, McClellan and the other Demo cratic members of the Indiana delegation in the House who voted for or in any way helped Crisp for Speaker. In the course of his observations Mr. Morss says:

"I think I have the means of knowing contradiction when I say that the members from Indiana who voted for Mr. Crisp did not represent the sentiments of the people of their districts or of the State at large. Nine-tenths of the Democrats in Indiana were for Mr. Mills. In the northern part of the State Mr. Springer had some friends, but as between Mills and any other Southern man the sentiment was overwhelmingly in favor of Mr. Mills. Mr Mills was looked upon as the logical candidate. The Republicans took up the chairman of their ways and means committee, who reported the tariff bill that bears his name and made him Governor of Ohio, and in like manner Mr. Mills, as chairman of the Democratic committee that reported the Mills bill, was entitled to promotion. He represented the Democratic idea of tariff reform as exemplified in Cleveland, Gray, Bynum, Campbell and men of that sort. We in Indiana believe the tariff to be the great question, and the one to which the party is pledged, and for that reason thought Mr. Mills should be Speaker, knowing he would make that the great issue in this Congress."

"What will the result be now?" the editor was asked. "That depends very largely upon the organization of the committees by Mr Crisp. He has said the party would find in him an advocate of tariff reform. If he is such there will be some who will be disappointed, but it will not be those of the West and Northwest. If he makes Mr. Mills chairman of the ways and means committee and puts along with him representative Democrats of the West and Northwest, all will be well, and I believe his clear judgment will lead him to do so. Such an organization will promote the ever-growing sentiment in favor of tariff reform so zealously espoused by the Democrate of that part of the country and a great many of the Republicans. It will make Indiana as surely Democratic as New Jersey or Kentucky. Any other course will check Democratic growth and endanger success in 1892.
"If the policy of Governor Hill and his

followers is pursued, the Democrats may as well give up the hope of doing anything in the West. The policy of these gentlemen means one of two things-to make the Democratic party a close corporation, and drive from it those who would seek shelter within its ranks, or the perpetuation in power of the Republican party. It means that the Democratic party will be confined to the Southern States and a few Eastern States which they sometimes carry and

It is now known that Speaker Crisp does not intend to make Mills chairman of the committee on ways and means, for he has already tendered the place to Springer, of Illinois. So, according to Mr. Morss, Democratic growth is to be checked and Democratic success in 1892 endangered. Other results of Crisp's election, according to editor Morss, "will confine the Democratic party to the Southern States and a few Eastern States which they sometimes carry and sometimes do not."

ported Mills for Speaker, are being hauled

up by their Democratic constituents and asked for an accounting. The West Union Congressman was made chairman of the Ottumwa convention on account of ultra free-coinage views, and all of the Iowa Democrats in Congress, for that matter, stand upon the most positive and extreme free-coinage platform, yet all of them voted for Mills, who is openly opposed to free coinage and advocates the Cleveland gold standard. Mills, it was well known to them, was the Cleveland candidate for Speaker, and openly declared himself against the recognition of silver. The Iowa Democrats supported Mills at the direction of Governor Boies, who favored him only to please Cleveland, and who be-

direction of Governor Boies, who favored him only to please Cleveland, and who believed he would be the nominee for the vice-presidency if Cleveland headed the ticket again. Boies's hopes have now gone glimmering, as Cleveland has been relegated to the rear, and thus he and his Congressmen have sold out themselves and their local platform very cheap.

It has just occurred to the Democratic members of the House who come from stations beyond the Mississippi that they have completely cut off their chances for any spoils of the House by the election of Crisp as Speaker. All of the four principal officers of the House—Clerk, Sergeant-at-arms, Door-keeper and Postmaster—were taken from States east of the Illinois line and from contiguous States lying to the east. Up to to-day not a solitary position had been given to any one west of the Mississippi river. The Republicans of the last House honored a Montana man, Mr. Hathaway, with one of their best offices—that away, with one of their best offices-that

away, with one of their best offices—that of Postmaster—and then gave him their solid vote last Tuesday on the reorganization of the House. In contrast with this action Montana did not only not have one of her Democratic citizens presented for this office, which she might have secured, but it is stated that her Democratic Representative is to not get even one of the many minor positions for his constituency. So far as the West and Northwest are concerned they have been completely blotted out of existence by the majority in the present House. If none of the offices are given them the West and Northwest can have little hope of any specific or general legislation at this session.

OUR TREATY WITH GERMANY. Tariff Reductions Granted in Return

Admitting Beet Sugar Free. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.-The President, in his annual message, stated that the outlines of an agreement had been reached with Germany looking to equitable trade concessions in consideration of the free importation of her sugars. The statistical details of the arrangement have to-day been made public by the State Department. If the German Parliament should approve the agreement it will go into effect on the 1st

of February next. In return for the free admission of German beet sugars into the United States Germany agrees to make a reduction in the tariff on American products as follows: Wheat, 30 per cent.; rye, 30 per cent.; oats, 371/2 per cent.; corn. 20 per cent.; butter, 15 per cent.; salted and pickled pork and beef. 15 per cent.; wheat flour and corn-meal, 20 per cent.; barley, 1212 per cent.; mait and malted barley, 10 per cent. Lumber and timber (1), raw or merely rough hewn with ax or saw, with or without bark, oaken barrel-staves unchanged; (2), marked in the direction of the longitudinal axis, or prepared or cut otherwise than by rough hew-ing, barrel staves not included under No. 1, unpeeled osiers and hoops, hubs, felloes and spokes, 25 per cent.; (3), sawed in the direction of the longitudinal axis, unplaned boards, sawed cantle woods and other articles, sawn or hewn, 20 per cent.; meat, slaughtered, fresh and dressed meat, with the exception of pork, 25 per cent.; pork, slaughtered, fresh and dressed meat, with the exception of bacon, fresh, or pre-

pared, 15 per cent. MET AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS. Gen. Wheeler Recognizes Congressman Belk-

nap as a Scout Whose Head He Wanted. Special to the Indianapols Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.-Every opening of Congress is marked by some striking meeting of Congressmen who, twenty-five years ago, served in opposing armies, and which occasion is marked by some expression of cordiality and mutual regard which would show that the war is over. On last Tuesday, while the members were standing around, waiting to draw their seats, Congressman Wheeler, who, during the war, commanded the Southern cavalry, came across Congressman Belknap, of Michigan who was, during the war, one of the most daring scouts of the Union army. On one occasion Belknap had particularly distin-guished himself by entering Wheeler's lines, spending weeks with him and gaining most important information. Wheeler on learning who his visitor had been, was so chagrined and mortified that he offered a large reward for Belknap's head. When they met on Tuesday Wheeler immediately recognized Belknap, and said: "Twentyfive years ago I wanted your head. Now I want it still more, for if I am made chair-man of military affairs I shall want you at the head of the Republican minority to as-

sist me in my work on that committee." MINOR MATTERS. Right of Railways to Issue Free Passes to Be Tested by the Attorney-General. Washington, Dec. 11.-Attorney-general Miller has determined to test the right of railway companies to issue free passes. The question to be decided is whether the issue of such passes is a violation of the inter state-commerce law. He will shortly bring suit against one of the New England railroads known to have issued passes, probably the Boston & Maine. The suit will be instituted in New Hampshire, and a special attorney will be appointed to conduct the case. The government is eager to obtain a indicial construction of the act upon this point, and the issue hangs upon the question of whether or not there is a prohibition against passes included in the clause providing that no rates shall be given either more or less than the fixed schedule of the road. In many cases railroads issue passes openly, and contend that there is no legal restriction upon such action, and it will be one of those roads against which suit will be brought, so that the question will not be one of fact but one of law, thus simplifying

the proceedings. Tammany Will Have the Spoils.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 .- It will be cheerful news to the Democrats in the West and Northwest who had hoped that some pleasant berths might be found for them under the Door-keeper to learn that Door-keeper Turner has been summoned to New York by "Dick" Croker, the Tammany chief, to get his orders for the proper distribution of the patronage at his control. As be-tween Croker's orders and any promises Turner may have made to the West and Northwest there is no doubt as to whom he will obey. The very fact that Speaker Crisp's first official action was to sign the order admitting some of the Tammany chieftains of the "Jimmy" Marten stripe to the floor of the House will be another object lesson for the West and Northwest

to consider. Legislators Frightened.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 .- The equanimity of the few members and loungers in the hall of the House this afternoon was rudely shaken by the explosion of a steam pipe. A rush was made for the doors as soon as the report was heard, the first being that some crank had attempted to frighten the members. Order was immediately restored, however, though a volume of steam continued to pour into the chamber for

many minutes. Speaker Crisp Will Take a Rest. WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 .- Speaker Crisp will probably leave Washington for a few days and go to some quiet place where he Bowman, of Council Bluffs, Butler, of West can secure a little rest which he greatly Union, and the rest of the Iowa Democratic needs after the wear and tear of his can-

[Continued on Third Page.]

### PARSON - FIGHTERS

"Down with the Church and Landlords" the Cry of the Rural Conference.

Gladstone's Agricultural Followers Entertained with a Breakfast Speech on Labor Reforms by the Grand Old Man.

M. Floquet Denounced as a Liar for Saying Pope Pius IX Was a Freemason.

Exciting Debate in the French Chamber That Almost Resulted in a Duel-Lord Dufferin Appointed Embassador to France.

CONFERENCE OF FARMERS.

British Liberals Who Are Opposed to Presi ent Church and Land Laws.

Copyright, 1891, by the New York Associated Press. LONDON, Dec. 11 .- If the rural conference which opened yesterday in London represented with absolute fidelity the spirit of the agricultural element of Great Britain the country would be on the eve of a social and political revolution. No assemblage of supposed representative men ever held in England has displayed such envenomed hostility to parsons and land-owners. Delegates boasting themselves as persistent parson-fighters and denouncing 'squire tyranny were cheered to the echo, and their scornful allusions to the patronizing airs of the clergy towards rural inhabitants were keenly relished. An occasional de gate feebly admitted that he had met a liberal landlord or an open-minded cleric, but the entire sympathy of the conference was reserved for the motto: "Down with

the church and the landlord." The speakers and the bulk of the deles gates were fluent and forcible in speech obviously not hodge in the rough, but rather hodge trained to spout in dissenting conventicles. Mr. Schnadhorst has done nothing more clever during his career as a wire-puller than his gleaming from the mass of inchoate intelligence of rural England these men so strongly radical and setting them up as representative voices. But it would be misleading to infer from the character of the conference that the rural poor have deserted the church em masse or have become infused with political designs againt the squirearchy. The conference, while indicating clearly and actively an existent force to be accounted with in the coming elections owes its greatest importance to its foreshadowing the future agricultural policy. When the spirit of the delegates permeates the electorate the hereditary privileges of landlordism and churchism will vanish. Mr. Gladstone's speech to-day was a distinet disappointment, many delegates ex-pecting that a definite assurance in regard to the Liberal progress would be declared, and would include some of their aspira-

tions. Some men who urged the immediate application to England of the princi-ples of fair play for rent, fixity of tenure and free sale, and others who wanted the abolition of primogeniture and limitation of the size of estates, got only enlarged allusions to the Newcastle programme. Mr. Gladstone spoke throughout as a leader who was sympathetic, but doomed not to lead in the struggle in which his hearers were most concerned. The chair-man's incidental reference to Mr. Gladstone's projected trip to Biarritza, "a journey to that beautiful land," was misinterpreted by the audience and brought tears to many eyes. Mr. Gladstone's own allusion to the limitation of his physical powers and his sensibility of the disad-vantage in which his party was placed owing to his advanced years, caused renewed emotion among his hearers. There were many cries of "No," "You will have a long

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

life yet," etc.

Mr. Gladstone's speech was delivered at breakfast this morning, at which four hundred of the delegates were present. The great Liberal leader was accompanied by his wife, whose devotion to her husband both in his domestic and political life has become proverbial. When Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone entered the great room in which the breakfast was given there was a scene of great enthusiasm. The delegates rose to their feet and with one voice cheered their leader again and again. After the delegates and their guests had partaken of the breakfast Mr. Gladstone addressed them. He said he was rejoiced to see that the deliberations of the conference were attended with unanim'sy, moderation and de-cision, which, he declared, were sure precursors of victory. Mr. Gladstone said he thought the time had come for the commencement of continuous efforts to bring about rural reforms, and, he added, those efforts ought not to be terminated until their just ends had been attained. Speaking on the subject of workingmen, Mr. Gladstone said the labor question had a wide range. Home rule was a part of the labor controversy, as the bulk of those in whose behalf they were struggling were laborers or small farmers. The condition of rural laborers was a most urgent question. The proof of this statement lay in the constant migration of these laborers. Every endeavor ought to be made to keep the laborers at home. He hoped to see labor candidates for seats in Parliament increase in number. They ought not to be saddled with frightful election expenses. Mr. Gladstone enforced upon his hearers the necessity for parish councils, which, he maintained, were a necessary complement to local government. He held that the laborer should have free access to land, and that local authorities ought to be given power to purchase or lease land for

Mr. Gladstone urged the abolition of the common law against conspiracy. This law he said, had given rise to proceedings that were adverse to the liberties of the people. Speaking with particular reference to this aw, Mr. Gladstone said: "We must provide for the rural population of Great Britain as well as for the same class in Ireand. Nothing must be a crime which relates to the prosecution of labor interests. or because it is done by a combination of men unless it is an offense against the letter and the spirit of the law." Mr. Gladstone strongly advocated that parish councils should be charged with control of parish charities, the care of roads, and commons, and of rights of way. They should also see that schools and dwellings were in proper sanitary condition. He said that some scheme ought to be devised to offer the laborer, after a long and blameless life, something better than the work-house, Until that was done, society would not have discharged its duties and the aims of

the present conference would not be fully Mr. Gladstone and his wife will start on their trip Tuesday morning and will reach Paris Tuesday evening. Several French free-trade leaders, who have been beseeching for a conference with Mr. Gladstone on the subject of international tariffs, will have an opportunity to see him, although he gives no promise of a speech. His medical adviser, Sir Andrew Clarke, insists upon perfect rest. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone

proceed from Paris to Biarritz on Wednes-The Cabinet held a prolonged council today and will not meet again until the new year, when they will prepare for the open-ing of Parliament. Mr. Ritchie, President of the Local Government Board, who is ill, was the only member absent to-day. After the council Viscount Cross, Mr. Stanhope and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach went together to the Carlton Club, where, in the course of